# **BookletChart**

## Chernofski Harbor

(NOAA Chart 16516)

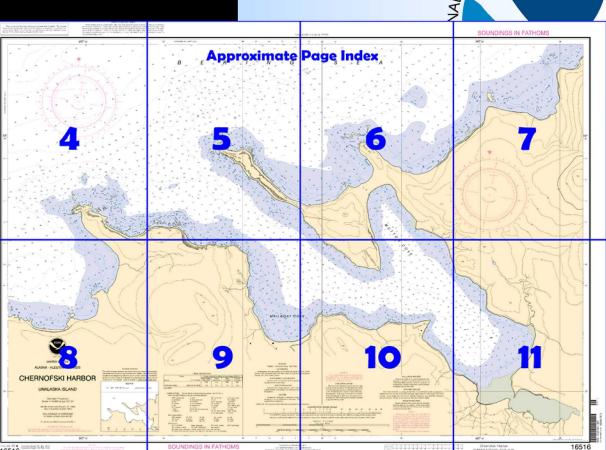


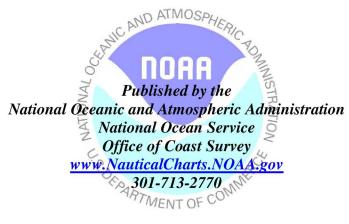
A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ☑ Convenient size
- ☑ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners

NOAA

- ☑ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.





#### **What are Nautical Charts?**

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

#### What is a BookletChart<sup>™</sup>?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <a href="http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov">http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</a>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

#### **Notice to Mariners Correction Status**

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 7 excerpts] (355) Ram Point, 2.7 miles SW of Cape Aspid, is a prominent wedge-shaped rock 240 feet high. Ledges, bare at low water, extend 0.2 mile offshore from the point. To the W of the point there is a stretch of low land over which the masts of vessels anchored in Chernofski Harbor are visible from offshore. (356) Chernofski Point, the E entrance point of Chernofski Harbor, is the extremity of a narrow peninsula composed of several hills, the highest being 315 feet. The seaward face

of the peninsula is rugged and broken and there are rocks that extend seaward on the line of the ridge. A deep, wide cleft across the middle of this peninsula may be identified when bearing S of SE. (357) Several small detached banks, covered 10 to 12 fathoms, surrounded by deeper water are to the N of Chernofski Point.

(358) **Chernofski Harbor** is a small, land-locked harbor that in its inner part affords complete shelter from swell and from winds except williwaws. Depths are suitable for anchorage; bottom is mud. With heavy S and SE winds the harbor experiences a strong sweep from the valleys at the head, the entrance between Chernofski Point and **West Point** is through a narrow canal formed by low promontories, about 4 miles SW of Cape Aspid.

(359) The entrance to Chernofski Harbor is difficult as there are no conspicuous landmarks. From the entrance, the NE tangent of Umnak Island (Cape Idak) bears 309° (see chart 16500). Wedge-shaped Ram Point, about 1 mile E of Chernofski Point, may help to identify the locality. A shoal with a least depth of 5½ fathoms is almost in the middle of the entrance, about 900 yards SW of Chernofski Point. A midchannel course should be followed into the harbor because of the projecting ledges that extend on both sides. Anchorage can be had in the middle of **Mutton Cove** in 10 to 12 fathoms, mud bottom.

(360) A large pier is on the NE side of the cove; a smaller pier is on the SW side.

(361) Water can be obtained from a stream in the S part of the bay. The head of the bay, at the SE end, is shallow and can be used only by small boats

(362) The N coast of Unalaska Island W of Chernofski Harbor is described in connection with Umnak Pass.

#### **Table of Selected Chart Notes**

Corrected through NM Mar. 13/04 Corrected through LNM Feb. 24/04

Mercator Projection Scale 1:10,000 at Lat 53° 24'

North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

#### HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

#### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

#### POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

#### NOTE A

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted conditions and the Commander of the Comma

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

#### WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

#### HORIZONTAL DATUM

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 3.186° southward and 6.833" westward to agree with this chart.

#### BADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

#### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

#### SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

#### CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand correr, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

#### COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated): R TR radio tower AERO aeronautical G green Mo morse code Al alternating IQ interrupted quick N nun Rot rotating N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector B black Bn beacon Iso isophase s seconds s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y veillow LT HO lighthouse M nautical mile m minutes DIA diaphone F fixed FI flashing MICRO TR microwave tower R Bn radiobeacon Y yellow Bottom characteristics: Oys oysters Rk rock S sand Blds boulders Co coral gy gray h hard bk broken Cy clay AUTH authorized Obstn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged Cost obstruction PD position doubtuil

ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported

21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shall swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings

TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Chernofski Harbor	(53°24'N/167°32'E)	3.8	3.5	1.3	-2.5
(Jan 2004)					

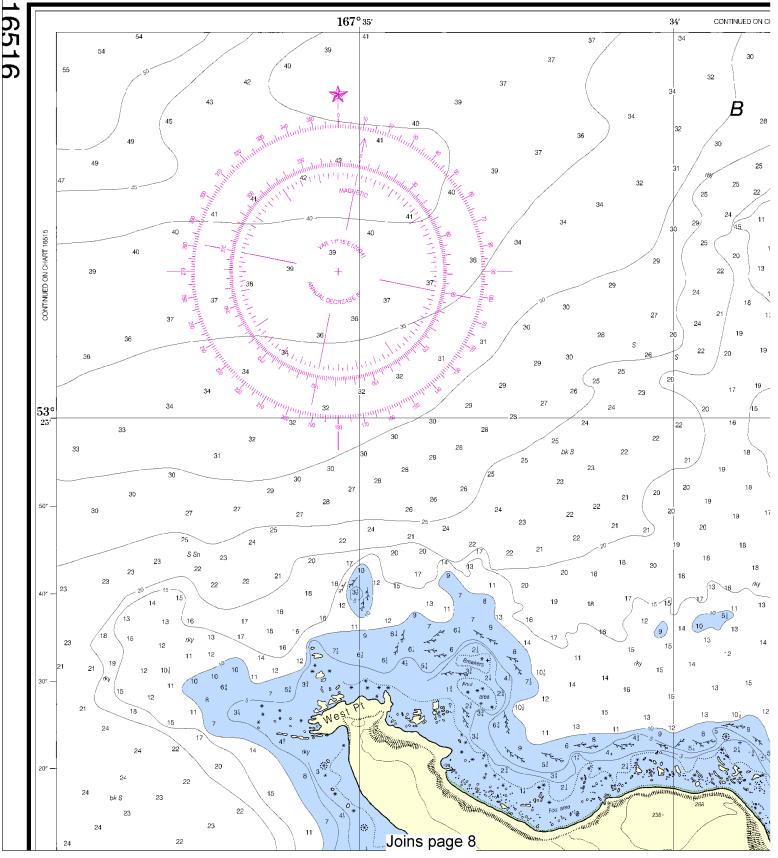
#### PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGraftx, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4883, http://NouticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or belp@OceanGrafix.com help@OceanGrafix.com.

This nautica chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Sliver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafts, offer the and critical corrections. Charta are printed we Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their response, NOAA, Sliver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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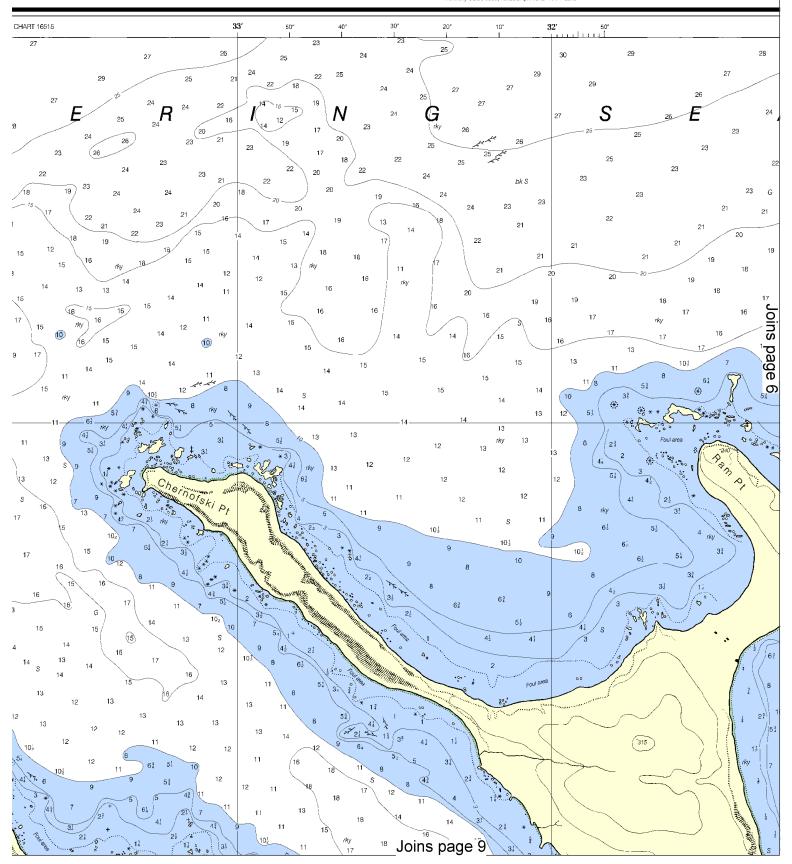




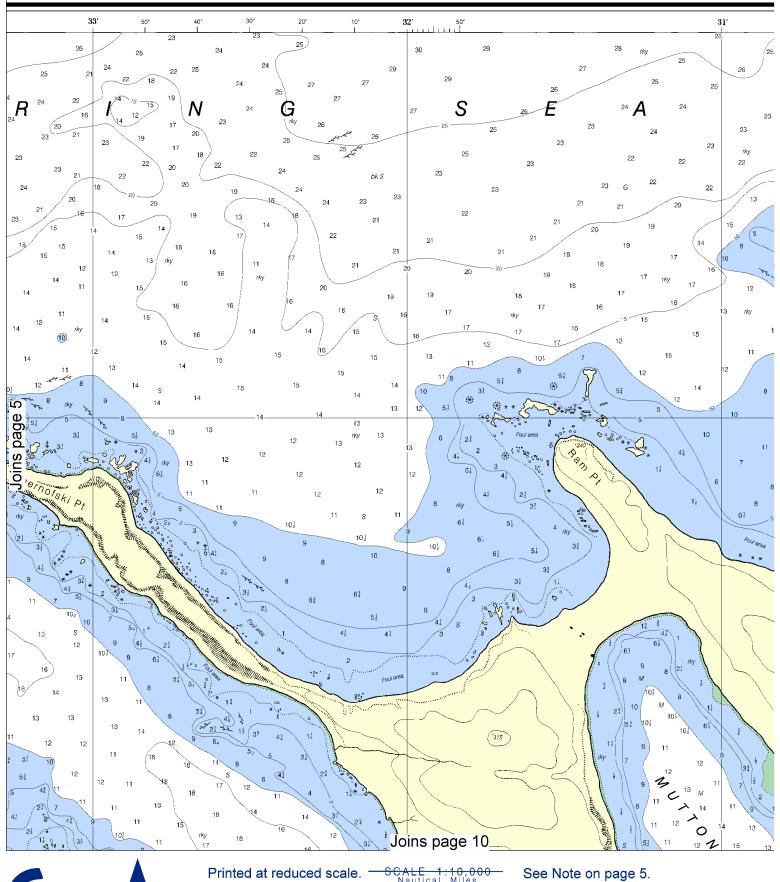
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles

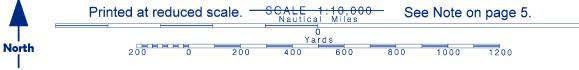
Orange
Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200



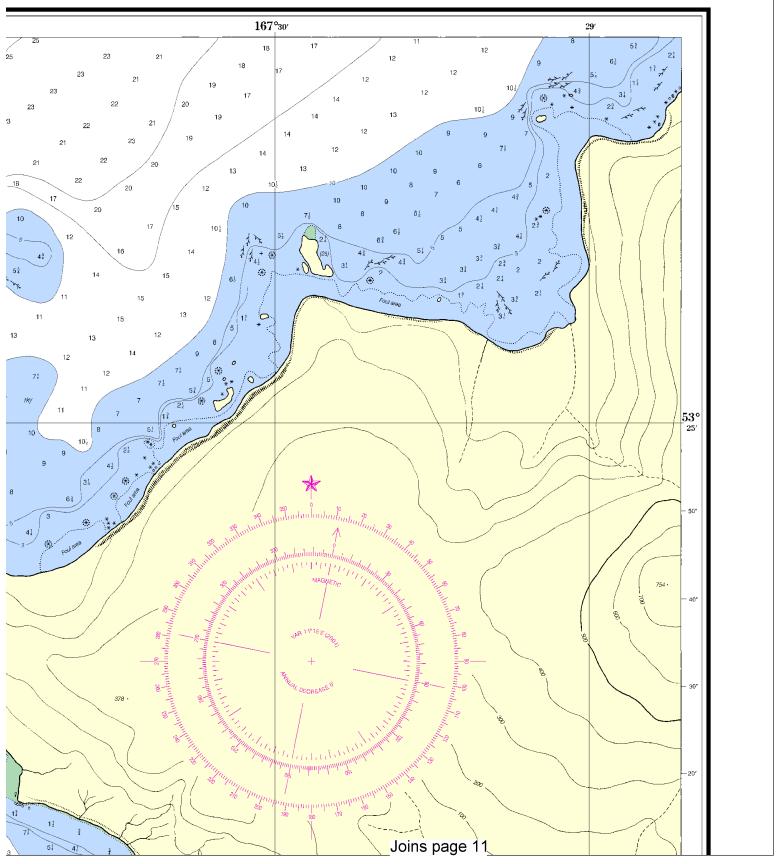
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



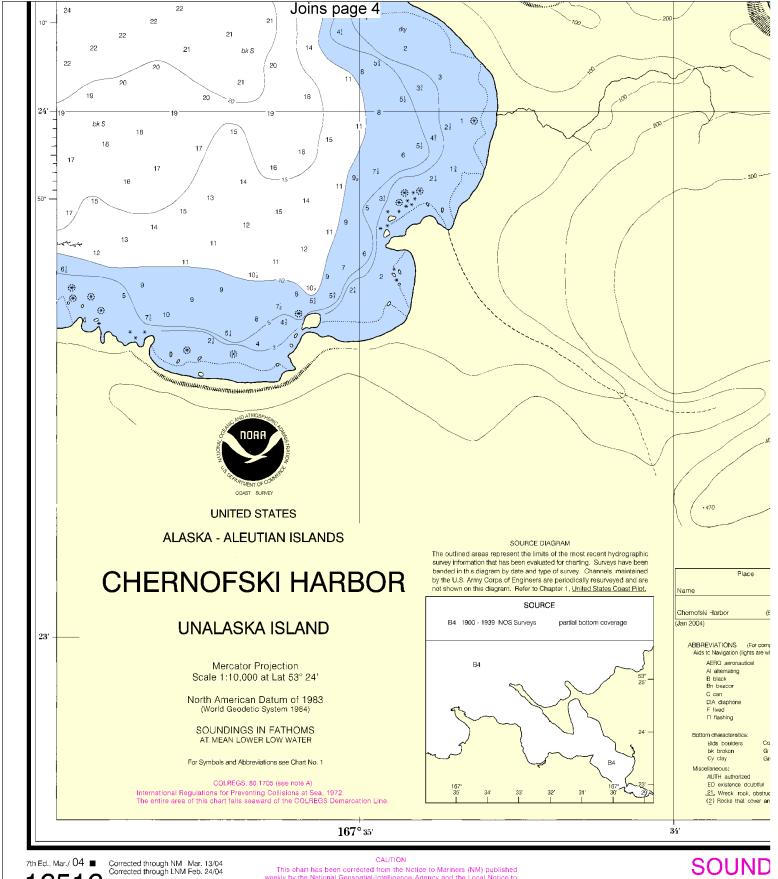




## **SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**



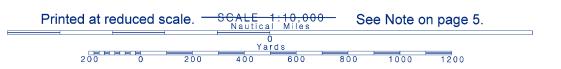


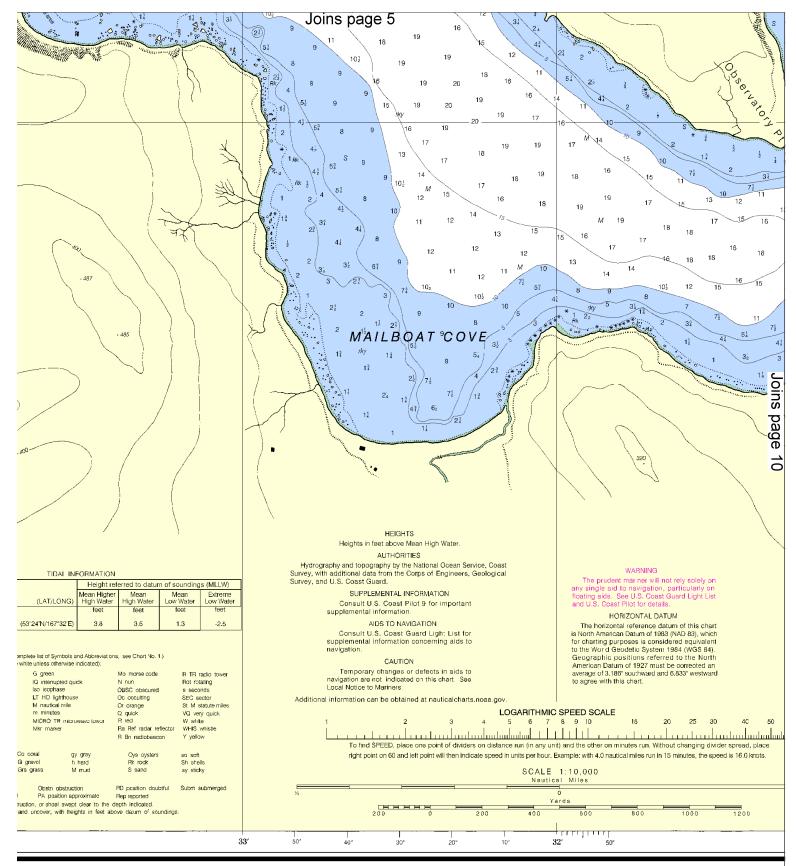


16516

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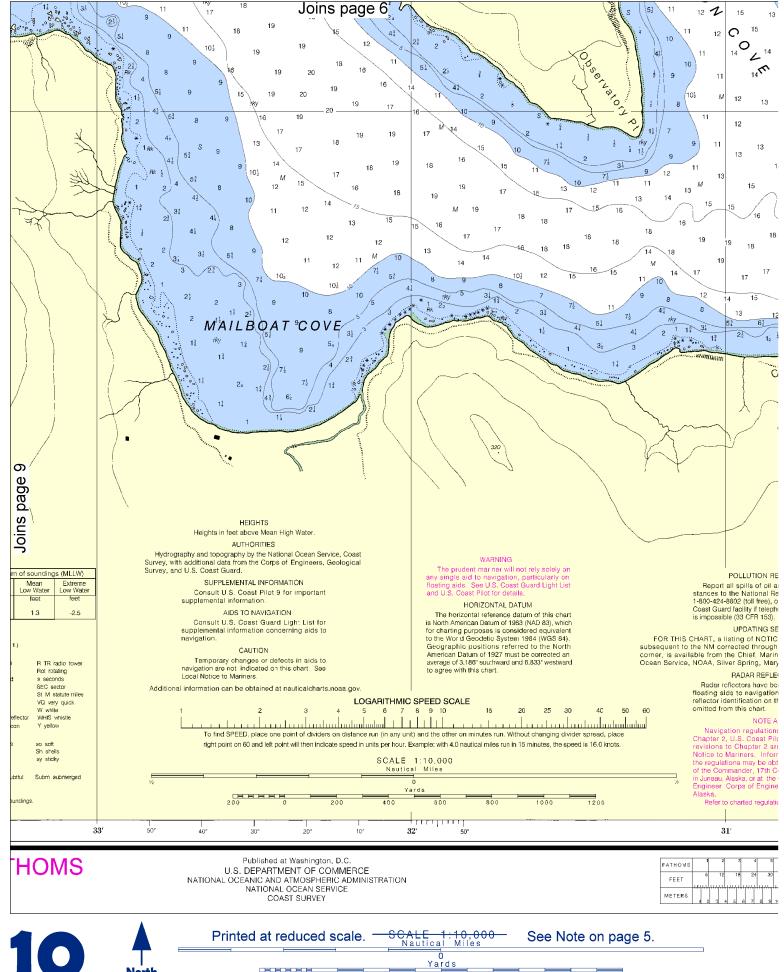


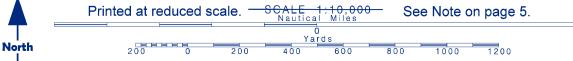


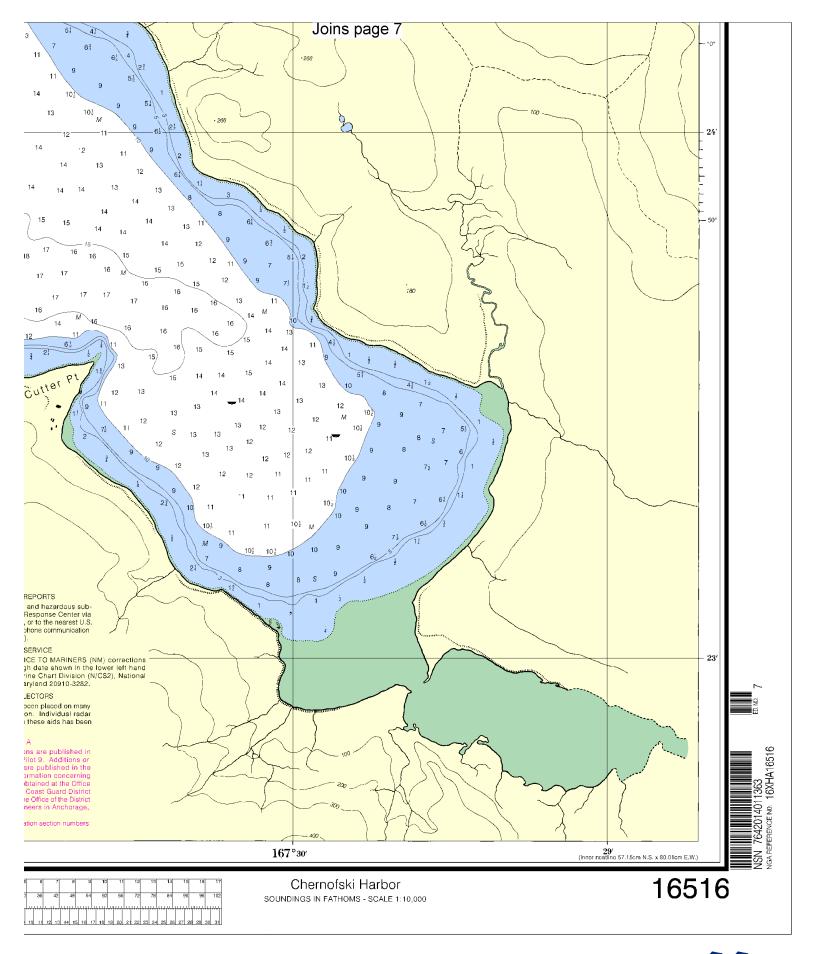


## **JINGS IN FATHOMS**

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY







### **EMERGENCY INFORMATION**

#### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

#### Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls

to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

#### **Distress Call Procedures**

- 1. Make sure radio is on.
- 2. Select Channel 16.
- 3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
- 4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- 6. Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

#### HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!!

#### **Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

<u>NOAA Weather Radio</u> – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



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Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts — These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

#### Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) -

ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

#### Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs<sup>™</sup>) –

RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at <a href="https://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov">www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</a>.

Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts<sup>TM</sup> – PocketCharts<sup>TM</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at <a href="https://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov">www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</a>.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

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Internet Sites: <a href="https://www.Noa.gov">www.Noa.gov</a>, <a href="